

Indiana State Sentinel.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

INTERNAL CIRCULATION IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.
INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 23, 1845.

For Congress, Fifth District.

WILLIAM W. WICK.

Will address the citizens of Perry township, on Friday next, (the 25th inst.) in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock on the farm of Noah Wright, Esq., on the Madison road, four and a half miles south of Indianapolis. Mr. Wright, although a political opponent, having generously given the use of his premises for that purpose.

Volney B. Palmer is our agent for obtaining subscribers and advertisements for the Weekly and Semi-Weekly State Sentinel in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. His offices are southeast corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore; northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia; Tribune buildings, opposite the City Hall, N. York; No. 12 State street, Boston, U.

Mexico.

Arrivals at New Orleans on the 6th inst., bring news from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult. It is stated that Gen. Bustamante arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th ultimo, and offered his services to sustain the integrity of the Mexican territory, and the dignity of the republic. He was favorably received by the government; and it is reported that he refused the military honors tendered him on his arrival. It was believed that his return was not invited by any party, and that he had no desire to meddle in public affairs. The people generally were quiet, and not at all alarmed, notwithstanding the war-memories made by the federalists and the partisans of Santa Anna, who are loud in denouncing the government for want of energy. The state of the finances was presumed to be pretty low, as the officers in the employ of the government found great difficulty in obtaining one-fourth of their salaries. Business was very dull. The publication of the new tariff law was daily anticipated. The *rombo*, or yellow fever, was prevailing to a very aggravated extent at Vera Cruz. The French sloop-of-war *La Perouse* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th, from Galveston, with intelligence of the action of the Texas Congress on the annexation question.

A correspondent of the "Tropic," writing from Vera Cruz, under date of June 22, in speaking of the action of the Mexican Congress against the annexation of Texas, says that, in consequence thereof, the government have decreed "to put under arms all the force of the army, conformably to the authority conceded by the existing laws; and for the preservation of public order, sustaining the institutions; and, if necessary, requiring, to serve as a reserve to the army; the government using the facilities conceded on the 9th December, may raise forces, of which the said decree speaks; under the name of defenders of the independence and of the laws."

A proclamation has been issued for holding an election for President on the first of August. The candidates are Gomez Farias, (for many months an exile in New York,) Gen. Alonzo and Gen. Herrera, the present incumbent. Farias, who is supposed to be in favor of the federal form of government, is deemed most likely to be elected.

The Army and Navy.

The steambot *Yazoo* arrived at New Orleans on July 4th, from Fort Jessup, with companies of the 4th regiment of the U. S. infantry, which proceeded immediately to the barracks below the city. On the 6th, the steambot *Rodolph* arrived at the same place, bringing from the same military post the staff officers of the 3d and 4th regiments of infantry, and three companies of troops, which also proceeded to the barracks. The whole detachment including the dragoons, will amount to about 1500 men. The infantry will proceed by sea for Texas.

Col. Twigg, commanding the first regiment of dragoons, has proceeded by land from Fort Jessup to the Rio Grande.

The Washington Union states that the steam frigate *Princeton* has been ordered to return to the Gulf of Mexico; and that as soon as her boilers, which may require some slight repairs, can be overhauled, she will immediately rejoin the squadron. It is not the intention of the Department to diminish the naval force in that sea, but rather to increase it, during the threatened declaration of hostilities from Mexico; being assured that the most certain means of securing peace, is to be prepared for war. In connection with this fact, the same paper carries a report which had obtained currency, viz: "The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the ship-of-the-line *Pennsylvania* to be immediately fitted out for sea. This looks very equally."

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the frigate *Constellation*, the gallant ship which won the first laurels for our infant navy in 1799 and 1800 under Commodore Truxton, is to be metamorphosed into a steamer, under the directions of Commodore Stockton. We learn from the Norfolk Herald that thirty feet is to be added to her length, (which will then be 200) and she will take on board the great Stockton gun which is now carried by the *Princeton*, and also the one which has been manufactured in England, to the order of the Navy Department. The *Princeton*, it is ascertained, is too small to carry, without detriment, either of these enormous engines of destruction. The *Constellation*, we believe, was built at Baltimore, and was universally acknowledged to be the most beautiful and perfect ship of her class in the world.

The Streets.

We are glad to see that the city government are at last doing something sensible and permanently useful in the way of street improvement. The graveling already done on Washington street is worth more than all former work on the same street for the last five years, and we hope they will "progress" as they have begun. The custom heretofore has been to remove the mud from the gutters to the middle of the street, every year—thus making bad worse. It looks as if this operation was to be repeated in Illinois street; but we hope not. Work of this kind once well done is twice done. The taxes are heavy, our share being about \$11; but we will cheerfully pay, if we can only have the money judiciously expended, and not foisted away as heretofore.

THE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT NEW ORLEANS.—We learn by the New Orleans papers that Captain Turpin and Mr. Hays, the engineer of the *Marquette*, have been arrested on a charge of manslaughter; the former gave bail in \$5,000, and the latter, in default, was committed. Among those who were injured by the explosion, were Bernard Osborne, a boy 14 years old, and John Melton, both from Indiana. They are reported to have died in the Hospital.

W. & E. CANAL.—The Fort Wayne Sentinel of the 12th says: "The supply of water to the Canal was cut off yesterday, for the purpose of putting in a new aqueduct on the feeder, and making other repairs. With a view of preventing any injuries to the locks on the heels of our citizens, the water will be left in those levels on which no repairs are needed. Navigation will be suspended about three weeks."

New French and English Treaty.

The "Union" copies in full the new treaty between England and France, for the suppression of the slave trade on the African coast, and agreeing to the mutual right of searching suspicious vessels wearing the flag of either nation. The N. Y. News alludes to this treaty as follows:

"The broad basis of the treaty appears to be, that France and England agree to keep an equal force on the African coast, and have conceded to each other the right of visit to vessels bearing each other's flag only in such cases where strong reasons to suspect fraud exist, as to authorize it. The validity of these reasons must be made good in justification of the act. Some of the papers look upon this partial concession of the right of search as a matter of great moment to the United States. We apprehend, however, that it is only so far as that the moral influence of the French concessions may be supposed to give weight to any new demands upon the United States for a similar treaty. This mutual agreement on the part of those two powers in no respect affects the position of the American flag, which does and always will cover the ship that bears it. A member of the English Ministry, stated in Parliament that the American navy was by far the most efficient in checking the slave trade. When, therefore, a vessel appears among the fleets of the three nations on that coast, no necessity whatever can exist for permitting her to be subjected to the rude visits of the subordinate English officers. If the vessel bears a French flag—no matter what may be her nation—the French treaty permits her to be visited by an English vessel, the object of which does it at his proper peril, relying on such reasons as he can offer for so doing. If she bears an English flag, the French assume the same risk. If she bears the American flag, it is the duty of the English officers, if they suspect her, to report her to the first American they fall in with. The insolent violence which has heretofore remarked English visits to American vessels must no longer be permitted."

France and Texas Annexation.

By late arrivals we learn that M. Guizot, the head of the French Ministry, gave the following explanation of the policy of France with regard to Texas, on the first evening of his reappearance in the Chamber of Deputies. He said:—"No connection between the policy he had followed with regard to Texas and the abolition of right of search. If Texas wished to renounce its independence, and enter the American Union, nobody had a right to interfere or oppose the wish of the people of Texas, on the contrary, are desirous to preserve their independence, not only have we no right to oppose their resolution, but I if they are resolved to say that France would approve their conduct, and acknowledge that they were right. We have recognized the independence of Texas; we consider it real, and we were interested in doing so. We not only recognized the independence of Texas, but we have concluded with that country treaties of commerce, which will cease to exist the moment it shall be no longer an independent State. France is interested in the duration and maintenance of independent States in America. There are in America three great powers—England, the United States, and the republics of Spanish origin.

"France is not an American power, but she has interests in that continent; she must consequently desire that independent States should continue independent, that a balance should subsist between the three great American powers, and that none of them should obtain the preponderance. We do not mean to protest against the annexation of Texas to the United States, nor to engage in a struggle to prevent that annexation if it is to take place. We wish to leave Texas at liberty to act as she pleases; if they are resolved they are free to remain as they are. France can only interfere by throwing her influence into the scale, and expressing her opinion in favor of the alternative which appears most conducive to her interests. She is not called upon to act as a compromising party, nor to involve herself in future difficulties, but it behoves us to protect, by the authority of the nation, the independence of States, and to maintain the equilibrium of the great political powers in America."

Upon this development a very interesting debate occurred, in the course of which, the conduct of the Ministers was strongly censured by the leading deputies. The Ministry therefore not only find their intrigues defeated by the action of Texas, but condemned by the public sentiment of their own country.

Our attention has been called to the following paragraph, which appeared in the *Freeman* of July 12: "CHAPLAIN.—The Crawfordville Review says: 'If the Legislature should act like Congress, and elect a Chaplain to be paid out of the people's money, would not the members of that body on their appearance among their constituents have a buzzing about their ears, that would be any thing but agreeable music? No, Mr. Review, they would not. The last Legislature paid the Rev. Mr. Gurley five dollars of the people's money, for opening the session with prayer, and we have heard no buzzing yet.'"

The statement of the *Freeman* is incorrect. Mr. Robinson, the Speaker, did move an amendment to the specific appropriation bill, for the payment of \$5 to the Rev. Mr. Gurley. Objections were made against the amendment; and Mr. Robinson being informed that Mr. Gurley would not take the money out of the Treasury, even if it was voted to him, withdrew his proposed amendment, and no such appropriation was made.

The Herald, abolition paper, of Cincinnati, speaking of Guizot, the French Minister's remarks about keeping up the balance of power between republics on this continent, says:

"That he and the British Minister, should seek the independence of Texas with a view of limiting the extension of slavery, was honorable; but if their object indeed was chiefly to obstruct the growth of the United States, and established on this continent the detestable balance of power system then, much like we deplore the annexation with slavery, we still have some consolation in the fact that they were defeated. Let European politics be confined to Europe. Heaven knows we have corruption enough of our own, without importing the knavery and trickery of foreign politics."

The members of the Legislature of Rhode Island have refused to authorize the payment of a Chaplain to the State Prison.—*Boston Times*.

Here's a chance now for the excessively pious Whig editors of the 5th district to let off their surplus thunder against their Algerine friends. They are terribly alarmed about Palf's proposition concerning Congressional Chaplains. What will they say to this absolute refusal of the benefit of a Chaplain to unfortunate men in prison? Can't they raise one hypocritical howl?

A worthy old gentleman, and a Whig too, thinks that Mr. Foley, the self-nominated candidate for Congress, has an extraordinary development of the *perceptive* faculties, notwithstanding the poor opinion entertained of him by the Journal and most of the Whig party. The old gentleman adduces in proof of this remarkable development, that Mr. Foley was the first to perceive that he was the right man to be elected to the State Senate; and that his party being too obtuse to discover his merits, and refusing to nominate him, he all at once, and before any body dreamed of such a thing, suddenly perceived that he was the very man, of all others, to run for Congress.

When Foley was last a candidate for nomination as Representative, before a Convention of his party, in Hancock county, he did not get a single vote! They had tried him once, and did not want to try him again. He then aspired to be a candidate for the Senate; but his party disavowed him. Now, as this blinding had increased his *calibre*, he sets up for Congress on his own hook: Will those who refused to send him to either branch of the General Assembly vote for him to go to Congress? It would look very silly and inconsistent to do so, that's certain.

Mr. Ganeyott Mollerville, of New York, has been appointed Secretary of the American League for the British Court.

Highway Robbers in Mexico.

The Mexican "minions of the moon," are said to be decidedly the most courteous and polished class of the whole population. As one of the victims of "Paul Clifford" observed, it is really a pleasure to be robbed by such accomplished gentlemen. Gov. Shannon has furnished to the editor of the Washington Union a pleasant account of his road-side interview with them, and assures the editor that their conduct towards him, was marked by that characteristic politeness and suavity, for which they enjoy deserved celebrity. The Governor had the luck to be robbed both on his way to and from the capital. The particulars are thus related by the Union:

"The scene of his interview with them, was some leagues east of the city of Puebla, where the road, not wide enough for two coaches to pass, runs for a quarter of a mile through a ravine, or rather, cut like a canal with perpendicular sides. The stage was accompanied by an escort, furnished him by the Mexican government. But a few moments before they entered the ravine, the captain of the escort rode up, and informed him that he had passed the haunts of the robbers, and was no longer in any danger from them; and, having received the customary 'gratification,' retired. From what immediately after took place, there is every reason to suspect a full understanding and a collusion between the guard and the robbers. Five minutes afterwards, while the travellers were still congratulating each other upon having passed through all the dangers of the road unharmed, the stage suddenly stopped in the middle of the ravine, and several or eight big muzzled carbines at once enlightened them as to the treachery of their escort, and reminded them of the possibility of once more the pursues of travellers to the pockets of the roadside gentry. They were politely invited to a conference on foot, and making a merit of necessity, descended from the stage with as good a grace as possible. The ceremony of searching trunks and 'holding over the fire' was not long in being completed. There was an opportunity of observing the tactics of his new acquaintances. Around the stage were fourteen in number, all masked and well armed, each with a carbine, a long knife, a sword, and pistols suspended in belt around the waist. Seven remained on horseback, with carbines levelled, ready to assist in case of resistance. The others dismounted, to search for and select the booty. In the distance were some fifteen or twenty others, stationed at intervals along the stage, looking on with great order and decorum, and accompanied with all the polite phrases of the Spanish language. When it was over, having duly admired Gov. Shannon's dress-sword, and expressed their approbation of its workmanship, they returned to him, together with his papers. Then, with many apologies for the detention they had caused him, they took their leave; not, however, until they had asked for him the blessing of God, and invoked in his behalf the protection of the Blessed Virgin, 'our Lady of Guadalupe.'"

"Another more amusing scene took place immediately afterwards. They had parted with the first set of baggage, and were about to enter the ravine, when another set appeared in the road. The conductor of the stage, looking on, and used to drive on; addressing them, *en passant*, with inexpressible naïveté and mirth in his manner, telling them that, unfortunately, they were rather too late; that the work had been already done to their hands; the robbery was just over, the market spoiled, and the goods rifled. Gov. Shannon lost, probably, on both expeditions, money, clothes, &c., to the amount of \$500 or \$600.

"These last robberies of the fine police which prevail on the high-road between Vera Cruz and the capital, is a noble exposition of the police, good order, and strength of the government of Mexico."

The Illinois Legislature incorporated the Williamite Brass Band! With the privilege of issuing notes, as a matter of course.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

Chapman appears to have written the above without a single loco shudder, notwithstanding his dislike to notes generally. Perhaps the fact that the emission will be sound with a "musical bass," is the reason for this apparent *incontinentia verborum*. It is hoped that this privileged company may never excite in our friends any unwelcome feelings by their issues.—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

It depends, sir, on the manner in which the notes are issued, whether they produce on us discordant or concordant impressions.

By the way, there are more points of resemblance between *Bank notes* and *Band notes*, than you may at first have imagined. There is a good deal more of sound than substance in both; each owing as much for their existence to wind, as to any thing else. And as to the *musical basis*—if it depends on brass—any set of bank managers in the country can furnish enough to put a dozen bands in full blast. If they have brass enough too, it matters but little about the *pecker*, in either case.

MERCANTILE CRIME.—The New York Morning News, speaking of the different causes which have tended to circumscribe mercantile credits, alludes to the system of espionage practised upon all country dealers. It says that "in every village there is a spy or spies, generally young lawyers, who note every business man, his capital, nature and extent of his business, habits of business, moral character, social habits, and occupation, &c. &c. These are all reported and recorded in books kept for the purpose, by an individual occupying an office in the Merchant's Exchange. To this quarter information is applied for by those proposing to give credit, and for a fee it is obtained. The collectors of the information have their reward in any little law business that may be trumped up. It is obvious that this system, organized ostensibly for commercial information, may be extended, in the hands of an unprincipled fanatic, to making the religious or political opinions fatal to their credit. Its effect, however, in the main, seems to be of destruction of general credit, and is a system which should not be tolerated."

ACQUITTALES OF CALERJ. McNULTY.—Mr. McNulty, late clerk of the House of Representatives, charged with embezzlement of the public funds, has been acquitted in the first case brought to an issue, which contained three counts—the first charging a felonious conversion of the sum of \$750 of the money of the United States to his own use—the second a felonious investment of the like sum in property—the third, with having embezzled a like sum by loaning it to one Thomas Moody. There are yet five other indictments against him, the trial of which has been postponed until the December term of the court. Judge Dunlap refused a motion made to reduce the amount of bail, and he is still held in \$17,000 for his appearance to answer the charge of embezzlement.

CANADA POTATOES.—We notice by the last Cleveland, Ohio papers, that several cargoes of potatoes have been discharged at that place from Canada. The cost in Canada is 10 cents per bushel, about 20 per cent. ad valorem, and they sell at Cleveland for 37 1/2 cents per bushel. The paper says the trade will be a short lived one, as the Ohio crop will soon be in, and is very abundant.

Que.—Are the above facts an evidence of the truth of the Whig doctrine that high duties decrease price?

FOOT RACE.—At a foot race near Stonington, Ct., recently, Major Champlin ran a mile in the astonishing short time of four minutes and nineteen seconds; and now challenges any man in the United States to run one mile against him for \$1000. An army of such men would be first rate in a retreat!

The Postmaster of New York, in order to accommodate the public, is about to have stamped envelopes engraved, in order to save them the trouble of paying postage in cash. They will be sold by the quantity at one cent each. Very convenient.

INDUCING SOLDIERS TO DESERT.—A man calling himself a Kentuckian, has been committed for trial in London, U. C., for endeavoring to induce some soldiers of the 81st Regiment to desert.

A commission merchant in Philadelphia, named Isaac Jacob, an Englishman by birth, has swindled various houses out of some fifty thousand dollars, and taken French leave.

A book-keeper of a Philadelphia bank has been detected in embezzling the bank's funds. The speculator had a handsome residence near completed, and tasteful furniture bespoke. He was arrested.

New Postage Law.

The Boston Chronicle concludes an article on this subject, as follows:

"The business might have been simplified, both in the general post office and in every office in the country, had they at once adopted, in regard to all letters, the rate now prescribed for printed circulars, of two cents for any distance, and then added, as they might, a provision that all letters not pre-paid shall be charged double postage. By this one measure, the British system has done away with all the complexity of the business, so that the accounts can be kept by beans and chalks about as well as in a book. And now, about 95 per cent., or nineteen letters out of every twenty sent by mail, are pre-paid. And by the use of postage stamps, this is all done without the trouble of making change, and a great amount of time is saved in mailing, so that mails can be kept open almost up to the instant of starting.

"We therefore deny that the question of postage reform is to be judged at all by the results of this bill. We care not in how many respects it may fail. We feel no responsibility to give it success. We know it will fail to satisfy the people, because it ought not to satisfy them. We insist that the good or ill success of this awkward and ill-begotten affair has nothing to do with the question of rejecting the old system and adopting the new system. It is a mongrel, a monster. We pursue our original demand, the same as if this had not been done."

Jackson's Military Sagacity.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post, relates the following anecdote illustrating the military sagacity of General Jackson:

"When the hostilities between Texas and Mexico, some years since, had nearly reached their climax, and public expectation was on constant tiptoe to hear of some decisive engagement, a gentleman called to see the General of the 'Vile Hierarchy.' He found him alone, holding in his hand a military paper, and intently upon tracing the outlines of a map that was suspended on the wall. The General invited his friend to his side, and then remarked: 'I have been engaged in tracing on this map the relative position of the Texas and Mexican armies, in order to discern their weak points, and to find out the best place for an attack. I now declare to you, my dear Sir, that if my old friend and companion-in-arms, Gen. Houston, is worth one haire, he will cut Santa Anna's army to pieces at this point. The remark was attended with such peculiar emphasis, that the gentleman was induced to remember the place thus singled out. It was San Jacinto. In less than a fortnight thereafter, intelligence of Houston's victory on that day received, was demonstrating the almost total defeat of the 'Vile Hierarchy.' At the distance of many thousand miles, by the outlines of a musty chart, he was able to foresee the result to which his old associate could direct the struggle, if he but comprehended his position. He did comprehend it, and won the battle, as Gen. Jackson had thus singularly predicted he would."

THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.—This magnificent palace, built by the French King Louis XIV., has since the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne, been turned into an immense museum of pictures, representing the principal events in French history (with the exception of those of the first revolution.) The principal galleries gained by the French army, together with portraits and statues of eminent generals, admirals, statesmen, artists, and members of the royal family. It is the most splendid and complete collection of the kind in the world, and has cost Louis Philippe the immense sum of four millions sterling, or twenty millions of dollars. It has been presented by the King to the nation, and is certainly such an immensely valuable present as no King has ever before given, and no nation ever before received. One of the most conspicuous pictures in the galleries contains, is a representation of George Washington giving his final instructions previous to one of his great battles against the British. In other galleries there are portraits of Washington, of Franklin, and of some other distinguished American patriots.

RUMPS MATRIMONIAL.—A terrible rumour was kicked up the other day at Wilmington, Delaware, on account of the following circumstances. A Mr. Barney sought the hand of a daughter of Judge Booth. His father refused until Mr. B. received a verdict in his favor, in a suit for libel then pending, and exhibited proofs of his estate. He finally recovered the one and exhibited the other. Still the Judge was inexorable, when Mr. B. and the girl eloped, went to Wilmington and were privately married by Father Reilly. The young woman subsequently grew alarmed, confessed the marriage, but said it was a conditional one! Her father at first indignantly saw the necessity of reason, but his brother, in a somewhat disordered state ran about the streets of the town calling for vengeance on the whole Catholic community. The Sheriff arrested him and order was restored.

ELECTRO MAGNETISM.—It is stated that a gentleman of Pennsylvania has discovered a means of applying the force generated by electro magnetism to the propelling of railroad cars and trains, so as to reduce immensely the cost of locomotive power. The invention has the farther effect of preventing any running off the track, and so ensuring the safety of passengers from what has hitherto been a formidable danger, especially while in rapid motion. He is now taking out patents for this country, and intends to do so for all Europe before the process is disclosed to the public.

SUICIDE.—We find the following in the last number of the Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph:

"Our citizens were much surprised to learn, on Saturday evening last, that George W. Kline, a wealthy and distinguished attorney of Lebanon, had committed suicide. He had been in a state of great mental suffering and fearful agitation of mind, ever since the death of his only daughter, last winter, by Thomas Moody. There are yet five other indictments against him, the trial of which has been postponed until the December term of the court. Judge Dunlap refused a motion made to reduce the amount of bail, and he is still held in \$17,000 for his appearance to answer the charge of embezzlement."

MARRIAGE NO EXPERIMENT.—The (North) Carolina Watchman chronicles the following case of matrimony at Statesville in its neighborhood: "Mr. John Martin Sharpe was reconnected to his former wife and partner, Mrs. Lucy Sharpe, on the 9th June; by Wm. Moore, Esq., having been divorced from each other on the 10th of March last. Having been married ten years, the old 'stock of love' ran out, it seems. They divorced, courted and married again."

JONATHAN F. WOODSIDE, Esq., late U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Copenhagen, died very suddenly at his residence at Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 25th ult., aged 30 years.

A young man was knocked down in the streets of Philadelphia and robbed of his money, a few days since, at 5 o'clock in the morning.

ROMANTIC ANNE GRAY.—Anne Gray was recently arrested in New York for stealing three novels. She was found in St. Paul's churchyard reading them.

Omni-buses, with different apartments for ladies and gentlemen, have been introduced in New York.

It is said that ladies now order and receive lace collars by mail. Delightful!

Free Trade Cause in England.

It is a matter of wonder that, while the cause of free trade is making such rapid progress in England, and the alarmed landed aristocracy there are driven to propose allotments of land and charities, of vast extent, to alleviate the miseries their monopoly has brought upon the producing classes, this free country should witness a relapse under privilege—a falling back into the arms of restriction. England, after years of experience, now sees the fatal consummation of her system of monopoly in the myriads of wretched paupers which infest the cities, and the fires throughout her agricultural districts, lighted by the desperate tenantry who are compelled to suffer the tortures of famine amidst the abundance their toil has created—and in the agitations of the monster public meetings both in Ireland and Great Britain, wherein the substantial middle classes of society thunder their denunciations against an iniquitous system, which makes the industry of the great body of the people prey to the wanton luxury, sport and idleness of a privileged gentry—an insufferable burden to church, state, and people. This origin of the grievances, which were gradually undermining the base of British power by impoverishing its hardy tenantry, while its summit was made top-heavy by the increased wealth consequent on commerce and enterprise, which has been long since by the eagle glance of Lord Chatham. We find in the newspaper of the League in England, the following passage from one of the speeches of the great statesman. He saw in the dawn of political economy what is still invisible in the full day of the science—that the wealth and grandeur and prosperity of a country consist in the well being of the great body of the people, rather than the excessive grandeur of a class.

The great Lord Chatham said in the House of Lords:

"I do not despair of my country; and I have no objection to state what, in my opinion, would restore the country to its once flourishing condition. Give freedom to commerce, and lighten the pressure of taxation, and you will have no complaining in your streets. As commerce is always the source of wealth, and as it is not to be had by import and export, and every restriction upon import is an obstacle to export. On the other hand, the more we admit the productions of foreign countries, the more extensive becomes their demand for our commodities. Let the absurd system of our own laws be gradually and cautiously abolished, and allow the cheap agricultural produce of the north of Europe, and of the continents of America and Africa, to be freely introduced, and we shall obtain an unlimited vent for our manufactures. A rigid and efficient system of retrenchment, allowing us to take off the taxes upon salt, upon soap, upon leather, upon iron, and a few other articles of subsistence, our advantages, from position, from coal mines, and from the skill and energy of our people, are so considerable, that, were it not for our unwise laws and overstrained taxation, Britain, far from being a poor country, might continue to be the great workshop of the world."

This is the wisdom of England's greatest and wisest statesman; and it is the foundation of the great party against monopoly at this day, headed by Cobden, Lord Villiers, Bright, and a host of the ablest men in England. They have made the true distinction between imports and exports, and the benefit of the State, and those levied for the benefit of a few individuals, and have made the discrimination between a tax for revenue and a tax for monopoly.

Bancroft's Eulogy on Jackson.

Mr. Bancroft's admirable oration on the occasion of the funeral honors to Jackson at Washington, on Friday, the 27th ult., will need no recommendation of ours, and so commendation of our readers. We copy it from the Union, which paper prefaces it with the following remarks:

"It is marked with all the powers of his gifted author. Who will not appreciate its just tribute to the extraordinary life and qualities of the man, who, of twenty millions of great people, was alone able to draw down upon his tomb such a deep-felt tribute of a nation's regrets and respects—its life and fearless exposition of the great principles which form the basis of our popular institutions, and will continue to be a great degree, the bold pioneer which is to trace the course of the present administration—its splendid eulogy to the peculiar beauties of our free government, to which Andrew Jackson himself is indebted for his own elevation, and fame, and greatness in achievement, and without which so many of our distinguished men would have been but like the gems which are buried in the dark unadorned caves of ocean, or like flowers "born to blush unseen" under the dull and withering atmosphere of monarchical government. The only wonder with us, is how the orator could have found time to pour forth so long and admirable a production. We know that he never put pen to paper until Monday; that he has been compelled to attend to all the duties and details of two of the executive departments—the Navy and the War. We know, too, he died on Tuesday, at one of the most agreeable parties in the city, where he remained until a late hour; that he was also visiting three evenings in the week, and was compelled to attend as a witness upon Captain Voorhees's court martial at Coleman's on Tuesday; and yet Mr. Bancroft has contrived to produce an oration which will do honor to any orator in America. It is only an evidence of the astonishing rapidity of the pen of the "historian of America" so far beyond anything that we had anticipated, and so agreeably disappointed have we been with the result of his labors."

CURIOUS DIPLOMATIC OPERATIONS.—The Washington journals have been enlivened for some time by a controversy between Mr. Green, lately our Charge to Mexico, and Senator Autchua, a Mexican. The latter, in a recent letter, makes a singular exposure of the conduct of Mr. Green, which reflects rather seriously upon his official character. He says:

"Yet I must do him justice; there are diplomatic exploits of which he showed himself capable, and which won him a renown there even more permanent than the fame of his State papers. Of one of them, let me, though I am great, be the historian. Just opposite the Gran Svelta, in the street of del Relazo, No. 22, there dwelt in a lodging humble and ill-furnished (such as distressed beauty and virtue usually inhabit in a novel), what Sir Peter Teazle in the play calls a little French milliner. The goods which she sold were brought to New Orleans; and I being the banker for her, at the Custom House, the duties on them. Upon one occasion, she showed me certain fashionable articles as just received, of the arrival of which I had not been apprised. I asked her, therefore, how she was able to sell them before she had paid the duties? She answered they were a part of several trunks of similar articles which Senator Green, the American Charge, (whose company she enjoyed some two or three times a week, and done her the kindness to have brought from New Orleans for her and gassed 'free' through the Custom house, by virtue of having been directed to 'The United States Legation, Mexico.' Young Mr. Green, she assures me, was a very able diplomat, and highly useful to her."

"Acknowledge then, that this ornament of Cabinets is capable of other finesses besides his singular exploit of denouncing and denouncing his chief, in an affair for which he himself alone is responsible; and, indeed, such a diplomatic innocent could be held responsible for anything. As a little French milliner is usually not very reserved with her fellow-grisettes, and as Mlle. Eleonore and her class are commonly provided with several admirers, of all of whom they are equally communicative, I need hardly say that the scandal of such an abuse of our Charge's functions was soon widely blown in Mexico, to the great shame of all Americans, who are unconsciously to see the national revenue defrauded and the American flag degraded, in order that a loose boy may conduct his amours in the cheap form of smuggling! It was soon known that the goods for this respectable commerce were consigned as above described, to an emigrant named Mrs. Moore, Esq., having been divorced from each other on the 10th of March last. Having been married ten years, the old 'stock of love' ran out, it seems. They divorced, courted and married again."

Mr. Green in answer to the charge, says that he did smuggle through a box of cigars, according to general usage, and that's all. He charges Brantz Meyer with being the author of Autchua's letters.

CURIOUS RELIC.—The iron bolt to which Christopher Columbus was chained during his imprisonment in St. Domingo, has been received at Newbern, N. C. It was procured by Robert S. Moore, late cruiser in the United States Navy.

Federalism the Same.

In the Indiana Journal, the phrase, "progressive Democracy," used in an opprobrious sense, constantly meets the eye. The doctrines of the Democratic party have always been extremely odious to Federalists from the days of Alexander Hamilton, who in the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, declared that the people are turbulent and changing; seldom judging or determining right.

The doctrine that the people are capable of self-government has been a leading article in the creed of the Democratic party. This is a terror to aristocrats, who are not willing to admit either the capacity or right of the common people to govern themselves. It is too humiliating to their pride to put them on a common level with the laboring man, and to give to the latter an equal voice in the government. The rights of men have been progressively recognized none can doubt. The constitution of the United States which recognizes the right and capacity of the people to govern themselves, was a long stride in advance of the doctrine of Kings, prevalent at the time of its formation, who claimed, by the grace of God, the right, booted and spurred, to ride the rest of mankind according to their will and pleasure. But what we understand by the term Democracy, as now used in the United States! Do the party which now bear the name differ in a single principle from the old Republican party? Some measures may have at times been advocated by a portion of the party which experience showed was not of general utility. Did the party, like the Federalists, cling to their own errors? No, they abandoned them. Was this wrong, to have been governed by experience, to have been so often in error? To err is human, but to correct our errors is the part of wisdom. But in what respect have the party changed, that the "progressive Democracy" is so constantly in the mouths of federalists? Did not the old Republican party oppose a bank of the United States on party principles? Henry Clay, now the embodiment of Federalism, declared his opposition against the bank, in 1811, that that question was one of the causes which originally divided the party into parties; and he further declared that both parties at that time were the one advocating and the other opposing a bank on party principles. The assumption of the debt of the States by the general Government in 1790, was advocated by the federalists, and opposed by the Republican party. But the Whig party now claim to have been the true Republican party from the days of Mr. Madison, from the fact that he advocated a bank and signed a bill incorporating that institution, during the last year of his administration. A simple question, however when candidly answered, will set this argument aside. Was Mr. Madison, when he became a bank man, in any way acting in accordance with his former principles? If he and Clay had, as members of the old Republican party, opposed a bank on party principles, did they not forsake those principles and identify themselves with the federal party when they became advocates of the bank? The former grounds of difference between the parties had almost been forgotten at the close of the last war. The federalists very adroitly dropped their name, as they have since done two or three times, which had been rendered odious by their opposition to the war, and their attempts to dissolve the Union, and under the popular title of Republicans took the lead in the Government—but though they had changed their names and stolen that of their former opponents, their principles and measures were the same, and so continued up to the administration of Gen. Jackson. At that time the people, like the ancient Jews when they returned from their captivity in Babylon, had become a mixed multitude; they spoke partly in the language of the Jews and partly in the language of Ashdod; but the immortal Jackson, like old Nehemiah, determined that this amalgamation should not continue, and the Republican party, in accordance to the Constitution, were induced to separate themselves from Ashdod, and put away their strange wives and those born of them. The present Whig party are therefore the offspring of Ashdod, Moab and Ammon; and if Republicans are their fathers, it must be admitted that they were "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," and true to their high tariff regulations, by which capitalists and high tariff regulations, by which capitalists are enabled to plunder the laborer, their identity with the old federalists is evident